

§ 30.806

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these two types of determinations, OWCP will consider all monetary payments that the covered Part E employee received in a quarter from employment or services, except for monetary payments that were not taxable as income during that quarter under the Internal Revenue Code, to be “wages.”

(b) OWCP also requires the submission of rationalized medical evidence of sufficient probative value to establish that the period of wage-loss at issue is causally related to the covered Part E employee’s covered illness.

§ 30.806 May a claimant submit factual evidence in support of a different determination of average annual wage and/or wage-loss than that found by OWCP?

A claimant who disagrees with the evidence OWCP has obtained under § 30.805(a) and alleges a different average annual wage for the covered Part E employee, or that there was a greater duration or extent of wage-loss, may submit records that were produced in the ordinary course of business due to the employee’s employment to rebut that evidence, to the extent that such records are determined to be authentic by OWCP by a preponderance of the evidence. The average annual wage and/or wage-loss of the covered Part E employee will then be determined by OWCP in the exercise of its discretion.

DETERMINATIONS OF AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE AND PERCENTAGES OF LOSS

§ 30.810 How will OWCP calculate the average annual wage of a covered Part E employee?

To calculate the average annual wage of a covered Part E employee as defined in § 30.801(a), OWCP will:

(a) Aggregate the wages for the twelve quarters that preceded the quarter during which the covered Part E employee first experienced wage-loss due to exposure to a toxic substance at a DOE facility or a RECA section 5 facility, excluding any quarter during which the employee was unemployed;

(b) Add any additional wages earned by the employee during those same quarters as evidenced by records described in §§ 30.805(a) and 30.806;

(c) Divide the sum of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section by 12 less the

number of quarters during which the employee was unemployed; and

(d) Multiply this figure by four to calculate the covered Part E employee’s average annual wage.

§ 30.811 How will OWCP calculate the duration and extent of a covered Part E employee’s initial period of compensable wage-loss?

(a) To determine the initial calendar years of wage-loss, OWCP will use the evidence it receives under §§ 30.805 and 30.806 to determine the quarter in which a covered Part E employee first sustained wage-loss due to exposure to a toxic substance while engaged in employment at a DOE facility or a RECA section 5 facility, as appropriate.

(b) OWCP will then compare the calendar-year wages for that employee, as adjusted, with the average annual wage determined under § 30.810 for each calendar year beginning with the calendar year that includes the quarter in which the wage-loss commenced, and concluding with the last calendar year of wage-loss prior to the submission of the claim or the calendar year in which the employee reached normal retirement age (as defined in § 30.801(b)), whichever occurred first.

(c) OWCP will then aggregate separately the number of calendar years of wage-loss in which the employee’s wages, as adjusted, did not exceed 50 percent of the average annual wage determined under § 30.810, and the number of calendar years of wage-loss in which the employee’s wages, as adjusted, exceeded 50 percent of such average annual wage, but did not exceed 75 percent of such average annual wage.

(d) For each calendar year of wage-loss determined under paragraph (c) of this section during which the employee’s wages did not exceed 50 percent of his or her average annual wage, OWCP will pay the employee \$15,000 as compensation for wage-loss. For each calendar year of wage-loss determined under paragraph (c) of this section during which the employee’s calendar-year wages exceeded 50 percent of his or her average annual wage but did not exceed 75 percent of such average annual wage, OWCP will pay the employee \$10,000 as compensation for wage-loss.